#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

THE COURT OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry. With Portrait. 12mo, pp. 334. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The present volume of M. de Saint-Amand's als with the Imperial period of Josephine's It was a time of systematic parade and estentation, allowing of very little real enjoyment and scarcely anything that can be called happiness. M. de Saint-Amand enters into particulars which show in a striking manner how the military lism of Napoleon's habits deminated and moulded the court Never before, not even in the lays of the Sun-King, was etiquette so rigorously enforce i The courtiers were compelled to study enforce The courtiers were compensus. as complicated set of rules and regulations, as a complicated set of rules and regulations, as difficult to memorize as the disciplinary system an army. From the establishment of the Empire the master gave his mind to the working out of all these pretty details, and he was ever vigilant to mark and punish the least infraction of them. acted thus upon principle. The court was a vital part of the machinery by which he intended ose respect and admiration upon the world; and being in the nature of the case a parvenu court, he held that it was all the more necessary to affect a belief in the importance and solemnity of its institutions and to give it a splendor which should cause people to forget or overlook its newness. Age and legitimacy were two attributes which neither the genius nor the power of Napoleon could supply, and he recognized and chafed against the fact. There was a savor of natural dignity and aristocracy about the old regime which he could not imitate, and the best he could do was to make his court as formal, stiff and magnificent as possible.

He found presently that no amount of supervision or of pride could supply the place of real habituation to this kind of life, and on one occasion, when be had been keeping a great comnany at Saint Cloud, and had, as he supposed, done everything to make the entertainment go off brilliantly, he was surprised and annoyed by observing that the guests and courtiers all appeared red to death, and that while they observed all Imperial orders and regulations with mechanical fidelity, they went about from one amusement to another in the most sad and listless manner, and evidently would have given much to be relieved from their burdensome duties. A more thoroughly artificial system than that of the Imperial Court probably never existed. M. de Saint-Amand draws an interesting parallel between it and the Second Under Louis Napoleon everything was free and easy. The Emperor never obtruded himself upon his guests, and did not hold his courtiers to a strict discipline. Nobody was afraid of him, though he was treated with great deference. Life at the Imperial palaces was, in fact, very much like that at any great gentleman's house. People were free to amuse themselves as they pleased. The host and master did not seclude himself. The most important officers and visitors were invited to dine at his table, and the manners were generally natural and unconstrained. But at the court of the first Napoleon fear counted for much. Everybody was really terrorized more or less by the Emperor. Even Talleyrand, though he might speak with some plainness in the privacy of the uncil, was in public as abject, obsequious and anxious as any other courtier. When the Emperor entered the room where the Court was assembled all held their breath. So real was the mastery he exercised that gray-headed veterans in war and diplomacy literally trembled at his approach, and those to whom he spoke blushed or turned pale according as his words were kind or harsh.

In reading the many examples of what now appears the most fulsome eulogy, cited by the author, one is apt to forget the extent and nature of Napoleon's personal influence. There was no other man in the world of his time to be compared with him in this respect. The astounding of victories by which he had raised France and himself to the piniacle of military glory inevitably fascinated and dazzled every one; and those who were nearest to him best appreciated the immense and overpowering energy and masterfulness which characterized him. As he rose, Josephine, who had been used to call him "Bonaparte," grew afraid to do so, and when he was Emperor she often addressed him as "Sire," but never in the old familiar way. Though this book it is inevitable that the Emperor should be the most prominent figure in it, for everything flowed from and was referred to him, and all the Court. from Josephine downward, were but puppets moved at his will. The most faithful descripion of such a life must contain very much that stiff and dry and merely theatrical. Perhaps the most genuine sensations experienced at the Court were those which reflect the least credit upon human nature; the hatreds, envies, jealousies and honors. When the coronation took place Napoleon deeply offended the wives of his prothers by not proclaiming them Imperial Princesses. His brothers and their wives, indeed, were from the first greedy for promotion and enrichment: so much so that on one occasion the Emperor sarcastically observed that, to see how they went on, it might be thought that he had inherited the throne in due course from his royal

Napoleon claimed and took everything for him self, as by right of conquest, but he did not like others to show themselves equally rapacious. Josephine at no time offended in this way. She was timid and inclined to self-effacement in his presence, and her only fault in his eyes, beside er childlessness, was her extravagance. This, indeed, was boundless, and it was closely linked with her amiability. Crowds of shopkeepers, manufacturers, and all who had anything to sell, were constantly pressing upon her all kinds of costiy things, and she, not liking to disappoint them, accepted whatever was offered. When the bills came in the Emperor, whose bent was economical, would storm, but it always ended in his paying, and since it was directly to his interest that his Empress should stimulate and maintain the splendor of his court, he had not much ground for complaint, especially as France paid his debts. He insisted that his marshals and great officers should live with magnificence, and to that end paid them liberally. Many of the old soldiers, however, found it impossible to make both ends meet, and used to apply to Napoleon for occasional extra aid, which he always granted when he was satisfied that the applicant had not been trying to heard. M. de Saint-Amand's pages comprise many descriptions of great court ceremonies-particularly those of the two coronations—which reproduce the color and aspect of the time quite faithfully. There is, however, some monotony in the accounts of the festivities which attended the Imperial journeys and tours.

Josephine was never free from apprehension. The fact that she was childless was perpetually employed by Napoleon's brothers to irritate him against her and induce him to put her away for being so, especially during the Austerlitz campaign, when he formed a liaison with a noble Polish lady. The dark days of the Empress were, in fact, more numerous than the bright ones, and as the Emperor's ambition mounted, his dynastic needs appeared to him more exigent, and whathe may at one time have had for his wife died out. In the volume before us M. de Saint-Amand does not give the denouement of the Imperial domestic tragedy, but leaves the Empress at the point where Napoleon is sounding her in a transparent and clumsy way through the mediumship of Fouche. She then realized that the thing she most feared was about to come upon her, and until the catastrophe there was no ore peace for her. The concluding volume of the ries will describe the last days of Josephine's Court life, a gloomy period, and full of anguish. But in the pages here glanced at there is nothing to captivate the imagination. The life of the Imerial Court must have been intolerable at the est, and its pursuit of pleasure a ghastly mockery. It was, after all, but a hollow show, set up to create the impression that Napoleon's hold upon

the throne and the destinies of Europe was less precarious and ephemeral than the event proved.

WASHINGTON'S PRIVATE PAPERS AND LIBRARY. AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The minds of autograph fiends in America are at present much exercised over the approaching sale of what the auctioneers term "the valuable and extraordinary collection of the effects of General George Washington." Officers of historical societies, State Washington." Officers of historical societies, State institutions, public libraries, and the ever-hungry body of collectors, are mustering up their war material in the shape of ready cash, and the result will prob-ably be the realization of valuable prices. What then is the collection that is making all this excitement? In the proper sense of the word it is not a collection at all, being the personal papers, furniture and books of the great patriot, just as he left them.
The estates to which all these articles belong are,
firstly, that of Washington's last surviving executor. Major Lawrence Lewis; secondly, that of his grandnephew, Lorenzo Lewis, and thirdly, that of Mrs. horenzo Lewis, all deceased. As might be expected from these names, the articles to be sold are of the highest interest and their value is enhanced by their undoubted authenticity. Glancing over the catalogue one may notice the original letters testamentary granted to Washington's executors. Then comes an

interesting and characteristic autograph letter to

Lawrence Lewis, who married Nelly Custis, Washing-

ton's adopted daughter. The General says that it is

his intention to will him certain property, lands, etc., and as Mr. Lawrence desires to build a house in the neighborhood, he is invited to put it upon part of this land. The General will in the meantime let it to him "on a reasonable hire, it being necessary in my opinion that a young man should have objects of employment. Idleness is disreputable under any circumstances; productive of no good even when unaccompanied by vicious habits." Then, further, he remarks that Lewis need not be afraid of building without an absolute title, as if in consequence of misbehavior whereby he should forfeit the land. "I will agree, and this letter shall bear evidence of it, that if thereafter I should find cause to make any other disposition of the property I will pay the actual cost of such building to you or yours-although I have not the most distant idea that any event will happen that could effect a change in my present determination, nor any suspicion that you or Nelly would conduct yourselves in such a manner as to incur my serious

myself by keeping the staff in my own hands." A letter that is more generally known-contains the prophetic sentence: "I wish from my soul that the Legislature of this State could see the policy of a gradual abolition of slavery; it would prevent much

displeasure; yet at the same time that I am inclined

to do justice to others it behooves me to take care of

future mischief." This also is to be offered for public competition. Had Washington's wish from his "soul" been granted there might have been no bloody Civil War inscribed on the pages of America's history. Other items are Washington's private memorandum books, including the one in use at the time of his death. The entries are voluminous and interesting, some indeed of great value in learning, at first hand, many personal traits and foibles of "the Father of his Country." In the same sale is included the famous letter written by Washington to General Lee in regard to the capture and kidnapping of Benedict Arnold. This should and doubtless will command a high figure.

The library contains several books with Washington's

and a several books with washington's together with a copy of "Hervy's Meditations," in which Mary, his mother has written her name four times, as also in three volumes of "The Female Spectator"; a volume of Allan Ramsay's poem's in which Martha, his wife, has written her name as Here are also many volumes Martha Parke Custis. which composed the library of Lawrence Lewis, and which no doubt rested on the book shelves at Mount Many of the books bear the delicate Vernou. signature of Nelly Custis, Washington's adopted daughter, and include numerous volumes of music, the score and words in her handwriting, many of the pieces bearing the imprints of the earliest New-York and Philadelphia music publishers, including a sonata entitled "The Battle of Trenton," upon the title page of which is engraved the rarest, portrait of Washngton. The other books in the catalogue are from either the library of Lawrence Lewis, Nelly Custis or

her son, Lorenzo Lewis. The anctioneers state:

"This will be the last opportunity for the public to obtain valuable as well as interesting momentos of the various members of the Washington family, as this catalogue embraces all the relies kept by the various heirs out of his estate and will be the last public sale of the effects of General George Washington."

New-York, Nov. 26, 1890.

# LITERARY PROPERTY.

WHAT MR. BESANT SAYS ABOUT IT

From The London Spectator.

one or two points on which I must differ from the writer.

First, we are contending for the recognition of a principle—viz., that Literary Property should be subjected to the same laws, as regards its acquisition and its administration, as rule with every other kind of property. In accordance with this principle, we ask that agreements should be understood on both sides, instead of one only; that property should not be carelessly signed away without a due consideration; and that it should be sold with regard to what it will fetch. These demands are not, I think, unreasonable.

The chief difficulty in the way of recognition is the firm belief, in the minds of most people, that nobody understands literary property, and that publishing is necessarily a speculative business.

I hope the readers of "The Spectator" will give me credit for some knowledge on a subject in which I

I hope the readers of "The Spectator" will give me redit for some knowledge on a subject in which I have such opportunities of acquiring knowledge as have never before been possible. With a full knowledge of every publishing house of any position in the cauntry. I beg to state nositively:

1. That in the department of belies lettres and fletion, in which I am most interested, the publisher very very very takes any risk at all.

2. That where risk attends the publication of a book, the author now has to take that risk.

Your writer—thousands of your readers—seeing the long lists of new books, and knowing that most of them are doomed to failure, maturally supposes that they are published as a speculation, some to succeed and some to fail. Not at all. They are paid for by the authors. Nobody outside this society knows to what an extent this practice prevails. It accounts for the whole of the rubbish which makes critics mad; it explains why this rubbish is published. The publisher gets a small profit by making the author pay more than the cost of production. The author never gets his money back at all.

3. Contrary to your writer's opinion, the publisher does "flow a diamond" very well indeed, when he sees one. Diamonds are scarce. He knows, however, when a manuscript is salable or not. And if he sees his way to clear expenses, and to a certain minimum of remuneration, he will issue the work.

These things may be derided by interested persons, and by persons who do not know the facts. The only thing to do is to go on stating them. In course of time they will get to be believed. Then we shall get the recognition of our principle. I am, sir, etc.

WHAT THE FARMERS' ALLPANCE DEMANDS.

From The Philadelphia Press. From The Philadelphia Press.

Secretary Rittenhouse, who is at present in charge of the Alliance headquarters in this city, said to-day: "The great issue before the people is that of currency reform. It was the desire to relieve the money stringency that actuated the farmers in their votes in the recent election. They do not want free trade, but they do want more money. They held the Republican party responsible for the stringency in the money market, and they swept it out of power, so far as they were able.

party responsible for the stringency in the money market, and they swept it out of power, so far as they were able.

"This issue had much more to do with the result than the McKinley bill. I know this because hundreds of letters received daily from the alliances give me facts direct from the people. We want \$400,000,000 gdded to the amount now in circulation. That is just so more per capita. In a letter which I received from Secretary Windom, he states that the amount of money per capita in this country is \$22, while it is \$57 in France. In England it is \$22 and in Germany \$20. France is the most prosperous nation in Europe, and the United States will once again experience the good old times when we get more money in circulation. This currency reform is the great issue of the hour. If the Republicans meet it at the next session they will do much to restore confidence in them. If they fall to do so, and the Democrats pass the necessary bills in the next House, they will do much to secure their future success. We have elected forty-three members to the next House, and a still larger number of others are pledged to us. We shall hold the halance of power. We want to have passed an absolutely free colnage silver bill, the Sub-Treasury bill, and other necessary measures of relief for the farmer. If either one of the old parties gives us all we ask, there will perhaps be no need of our running a candidate of our own in 1892, but we do not now mean to fight within Democratic and Republican party lines, as we have done this year. The Farmers' Alliance is not a side show for either party."

## THE OLD THANKSGIVING DINNER.

From The Ladies' Home Journal. From The Ladies' Home Journal.

How well I remember that old Thanksgiving dinner: Father at one end, mother at the other end; the children between, wondering if father will ever get done carving the turkey. Oh, that proud, strutting hero of the barnyard, upside down, his plumes gone, and minus his gobble! Stuffed with that which he can never digest! The day before, at school, we had learned that Greece was south of Turkey, but at the table we found that turkey was bounded by grease. The brown surface waited for the fork to plunge astride the breast-bone, and with knife sharpened on the jambs of the fireplace, lay bare the folds of white

meat. Give to the boy disposed to be senumental, the heart. Give to the one disposed to music, the dramstick. Give to the one disposed to theological discussion, the "parson's nose." Then the pies! For the most part a lost art. What mince pies! for the most part a lost art. What mince pies! in which you had all confidence, fashloned from all rich ingredients, instead of miscellaneous leavings which are only a sort of glorified hash! Not mince pies with profound mysteries of origin! But mother made them, sweetened them, flavored them, and laid the lower crust and the upper crust, with here and there a puncture by the fork to let you look through the light and flaky surface into the substance beneath. No brandy, for the old folks were stout for temperance, but cider about haif way between new and hard. Dear me!

What a pie!

MELECTING JUDGES AT LARGE.

MISSION OPPOSED.

POSSIBILITY THAT IT MIGHT RENDER THE GENERAL TERM JUDGES A PARTISAN BODY—
PERILS OF NOMINATION BY STATE
CONVENTIONS—A LETTER FROM
MR. SAXTON.

IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

THE COMING CATACLYSM OF AMERICA AND EUROPE

From The Arena.

The twentieth century will be ushered in with increasing aguation and discontent, not because the reasons therefor are increasing, but because men are becoming innumed by brooding over the social condition, the contrast of princely wealth and abject poverty. Poverty is never wise to prevent evils, but it can vote and it can agut, and it will do both.

How high the aguations will rise in the next eighteen years it would not be safe to predict, but during that time it will be increased by the war in Europe, which will only not be a predict, but during that time it will be increased by the war in Europe, which will only not on near the beginning of the twendeth century and end in the desacution of monarchy. Nineteen years hence war or quasi war will appear in this country and the convulsion will not be arrested until about 1916. The six years prior to that date will be by air the most calaminous that America has ever known.

I might give a inrid description of the horrible scene that rises before me, but I have said enough. It will are the most causial war integrating of the provider of the scene that rises before me, but I have said enough.

known.

I might give a inrid description of the horrible scene that rises before me, but I have said enough. It will be a labor and capital war intermingled with a religious element of discord and with a mixture of the race question from the presence of a powerful negro element confronting the Caucasian negro-phobia. It will be a dreary triumpa of the destructive elements, compelling a new departure for the inture and a more inforough democracy.

Nature, too, is preparing many calamities for us. As the destruction of forests goes on, our floods increase in power, and large regions are threatened with barrenness, as in the Old World for the same reason desolation has come upon Syria, once like a vast garden of Eden, and upon the northern provinces of Africa, and is now invading Greece, sichy, Southern France and spain. The American statesman has not yet learned that the Woodman's axe is a far greater menace to our rature than foreign cannon.

Our huge Mississippi has aiready converted its shores into a vast inland sea, and the levee system of restraining it is proved a failure, which may continually grow more and more disastrous, as it has in China and in Italy, for the engineering talent to meet the crisis has not yet appeared in action either there or here. The Yang-ise-Kiang has become the scoarge of China, overwhelming in its last hood 350,000 square uniles and near 1,000,000 lives. The Mississippi is becoming our scoarge.

And formidable, too, will be the power in the afr.

of China, overwhelming in its last hood absolute state miles and near 1,000,000 lives. The Mississippi is becoming our scourge.

And formidable, too, will be the power in the air, the terrible cyclones and the strange seasons that are a coming among our calamities, when the warmth of summer shall fail, and the bounties of agriculture be denied us. The outer world is disordered, and if a luge metcorite should fall in the Wabash Valley this summer, recollect that I have said it is probable. The coming summer will be marked by destructive cyclones, especially in the West, and the neighborhood of Kansas City will suffer. The cold seasons coming twelve or fourteen years hence and crushing agriculture will add greatly to our social calamities, and the fierce discontent that prepares men for war. I venture to predict also a very sickly summer this year and great increase of mortality, fully doubling the usual harvest of death, mainly by prostrating abdominal diseases with some feddency to paralysis. Those who fail to take good care of themselves will suffer. In the midst of all these horrors of war and floods, a terrible climax will be reached in a geological convulsion compared to which the earthquakes of New-Madrid, of Java, of Lisbon and Caraccas will seem unimportant.

The great mass of our continent, and especially its

The great mass of our continent, and especially its

Java, of Lisbon and Caraccas will seem unimportant.

The great mass of our continent, and especially its Northern portion, are comparatively safe, but our Atlantic seaboard is not. It is safe to say, but our Atlantic coast is doomed! Whenever I am on the Atlantic border a strong foreboding comes, to me that our countrymen living there only a few feet above the occan-level are in a perflous position. A tidal wave might destroy the entire population of our coast, and a slight sinking of the shore would be still more fatal. For ten years I have been looking to such possibilities, and their imminence has compelled me to study the question profoundly.

Permit me now, without giving my chief (and private) reasons, after showing the possibilities and private; reasons, after showing the possibilities and probabilities I have mentioned, to amounce my firm conviction that in the midst of our coming civil war the Atlantic Coast will be wrecked by submergence and tidal waves from the borders of New-England to the southern borders of the Gulf of Mexico. There will be no safety below the hills. It is with great hesitation and reluctance that I have consented to present this horrid panorama, but truth should be our paramount aim, and if there be, as I maintain, any science which can look into the future, its proper presentation is by the statement of the future, so far in advance of the event as to constitute a decisive test. Here, then, is my statement:

Every senboard city south of New-England, that is not more than fifty feet above the sea-level of the Atlantic coast, is destined to a destructive convulsion. Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Angustine, Savannah and Charleston are doomed. Richmond, Baltinore, Washington, Philadelphia, Newark, Jersev City and New-York will suffer loss, but the destruction at New-York and Jersey City will be the grandest horror.

The convulsion will probably begin on the Pacific coast, and perhaps extend in the Pacific toward the Sandwich Islands. The shock will be terrible, with great loss

withan an hour and not far far more strating from the Pacific Coast asthered well will stilled wave and early differed southward—a michy ideal wave and early differed wave and early will still wave and early differed wave and early will still well wave and early will still well of Mexico and Caribboan of severely injure Havana. Our steler republic, Venezuela, bound to us in destiny by the law of periodicity, will be assalled by the earched will be ereater than in 1812, when up the carthy of the company of the company of the carthy of the cart

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, N. Y., Nov. 27 .- There is a vast amount of dissatisfaction among the lawyers of the State over the work thus far done by the Judiciary Commission What especially meets with disfavor is the Commission's proposition that twenty General Term judges be elected upon a State ticket, and that they act as members of what may be considered a subordina Court of Appeals. It is hardly likely that the Republican members of the State Senate will agree to this propositon of the commission, since it would lead to a great loss of power by the Republican party in the courts of the State. In late years, as every observer of politics knows, New-York, except when a President was to be elected, has been a Democratic State. The Republican party has not elected any State officers in it since 1881, a period of nine years. When, therefore, the suggestion is made by a non partisan commission that the Republican party should run the risk of electing twenty Supreme Court judges upon a State ticket and put aside the present system of electing supreme Court judges in the vari-ous judicial districts of the State, which secures the election of some Republican judges, one is apt to suspect that the Republican members of that commission were asleep, and the Democratic members very wide-awake, when the suggestion was adopted. A letter was received here to-day from Senator Saxton, addressed to a friend, in which he gives some other reasons why this branch of the Judiciary Commission's work should not be accepted.

Mr. Saxton says: "I am certain that the bench and bar are not generally in favor of tampering with the structure of our Supreme Court, nor do I think it was contemplate that the Judiciary Commission should undertake such a work. The main difficulty to be remedied was the inability of the Court of Appeals to do the work thrust upon it. That question and the ones affecting the New-York City courts (which, of course, were only interesting to the people of that city), were, as I supposed, to be considered by the commission; but I had no idea that there would be an attempt to make so radical a change in the entire Judiciary Article as seems to be contemplated.

"In my judgment it is not well to elect the Genera Term judges on a general State ticket. The people and bar of a judicial district or department are far better fitted to choose than are the electors of counties 500 miles away. Why should the voters of New-York City vote for residents of any judicial district, whom they have the control of the cleaning the elections. know nothing about, thereby determining the election of judges who are to administer justice to the people of a faraway district? The result would be that we would probably have judges given to us whom we do not want, whom a large majority of the residents here would be opposed to. Now, the lawyers of each judicial district, at least in the country, practically choose the judges. They get together, talk over the merits of the various men, and judges of good character and ample ability are selected. I think the Su preme Court bench has as its members now some of the best lawyers in the State. If the nomination of the judges is thrown into a State convention, I believe that it would lead to the selection of men of far lieve that it would lead to the selection of men of far less mental calibre than we now possess. In these small judicial districts every lawyer's standing at the lar is understood. What would a State convention know about such a matier? It is plain also of late years that our State conventions have ceased to be as deliberative bodies as they should be and hold sessions too short to make that careful selection of candidates, which should be made in the case of judges. I am afraid that many times judges would be nominated in State conventions as the result of intrigue and not as the consequence of a comparison of the merits of candidates.

candidates.

"If the State shall continue to be Democratic, we would have under such a system all or nearly all the General Term judges belonging to that party. In Third and Fourth Judicial Departments, a large proportion of the voters are Republican in politics. Why should they have Democratic judges forced upon them by the voters of New-York City! I cannot see the justice of it."

THEY FOUND SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT.

From The Chantauquan.

A certain enthusiast made it a rule to talk of something really important with every person whom he met. He believed that any two people could find common ground for conversation if they only knew how and would exercise their knowledge. But even he found one hard customer. He had tried all the usual expecients, had made suggestion after suggestion, offered leading remarks upon various topics, and exhausted the resources of courteous questioning. In every direction he had been stopped by polite monosyllables that gave no opportunity for further progress. There was no indication of aversion to conversation on the part of the other, but simply an appearance of hestating timidity and distrust of himself. This would never do. It would not fit in with the enthusiast's theories. Finally, frankly and rather desperately, he said, "Mr. Jones, I am thoroughly anxious to make your acquaintance, to talk with you From The Chantauquan anxious to make your acquaintance, to talk with you upon some theme of mutual interest. I do not seem to be able to find our common ground. Can you help me! If you will suggest a subject of interest o you, upon which you would be willing to converse, shall be most happy to attempt it." Whereupon he other, visibly brightening and leaning forward, outfidentially answered, "Just try me on leather!"

A VERY DEVOTED ESCORT.

From The Washington Post.

On a Philadelphia train that came through here the other day the passengers derived considerable amusement from the actions of a handsome young man and a worried-looking but still pretty woman. They were so entirely absorbed in each other that they were not separated for a minute the whole trip. When she wanted to walk on the platform in Baltimore he promenaded up and down at her side-yet they never spoke a word save when necessary, and the people concluded that a honeymoon quarrel was in progress. Nobody doubted for an instant that they were bride and groom. When they got out here to change cars for Richmond, their destination, the conductor, who knew the man well, said: "Well, so long. Hope you get her there all right." Oh. I guess so. But she's a mighty slippery customer, and I have to watch her like a cat." The good-looking man was a deputy-sheriff, and was taking back to Richmond an unusually clever shop-lifter that he had tracked to Philadelphia and arrested. From The Washington Post.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Oliver P. Carpenter. Surrogate of Ulster County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Thomas Cornell, has the city of Kingston, County of Ulster, deceased, to the condersigned, Edwin Young, the executor of the estate of said deceased, at his office, Ferry-st., Rosent, 1891.

Dated Sentamber 16, 1800.

Dated September 16, 1890.

EDWIN YOUNG, Executar

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS of the County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

The Sinking Pund Commissioners of the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, by virtue of authority sets ed in them by act of Assembly, approved April 22 A D. 1868, do hereby notify the holders of ALLEGHENY 

JOHN HARPER, REUBEN MILLES, JOSIAH SPEER, Sinking Fund Commissioner

FAYERWEATHER & LADEW. TAYERWEATHER & LADEW.

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "As A allowing the continued use of copartnership names in catain cares," passed April 17, 1854, and of the Acts amendatory thereof, we, the subscribers, do hereby certify the Daniel B. Fayerweather, Harvey S. Ladew and its suitarther Edward R. Ladew, were the only copartners in allowing the continued use of copartnership names in cetain cares," passed April 17, 1834, and of the scienses in cetain cares," passed April 17, 1834, and of the scienses in the Daniel R. Payerweather, Harvey S. Ladew and the sile article. Edward R. Ladew, were the only copartners in the copartnership of Faverweather & Ladew, in the City and Sacriber, Edward R. Ladew, were the only copartners in the copartnership of Faverweather & Ladew, in the copartnership of Faverweather & Ladew, in the copartnership of Faverweather & Ladew, in the copartnership to cated in the State of New-York, in the leather is nessed firm transacted said business in the City and Sake of New-York for the period of three years and upwards in the first of February, 1889, the interest of Harver S. Ladew ceasing on the last mentioned day, in consequence of his death; and that thereupon the said business, conducted by the said copartnership under the name of Payerweather & Ladew, was continued and conducted by the said copartnership under the name of Payerweather & Ladew, was continued and conducted by the said copartnership under the said copartnership in the conducted under the said copartnership name of Fayerweather & Ladew up to he last mentioned day.

That the said copartnership of Fayerweather & Ladew up to he last mentioned day.

That the said copartnership of Fayerweather & Ladew up to he last mentioned day.

That the said copartnership of Fayerweather & Ladew up to he last mentioned day.

The said Edward R. Ladew has now to the time the said Joseph Harvey Ladew became a member thereof, had under the said Edward R. Ladew is now the only surviving partner of the said firm as it was constituted up to the time of the death of the said Daniel B. Eayerweather: and that we, Edward R. Ladew are the only surviving partners of the said Capartnership has ever since the time the said Edward R. Ladew and Joseph Harvey Ladew are the only surviving partners of the said partnership has textisted up to the time of the death of the said Daniel B. Eaye

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, as:
On this 20th day of November, one thousand eight had dred and ninety, before me personally appeared Edward.
Ladew and Joseph Harvey Ladew, to me known to me to be the individuals descrited in and whe known to me to be the individuals descrited in and whe executed the foregoing certificate, and they surrall exhowledged to me that they executed the same.

EDWIN B. WOODS.

Notary Public, Kings On.

Certificate filed in New-York County.